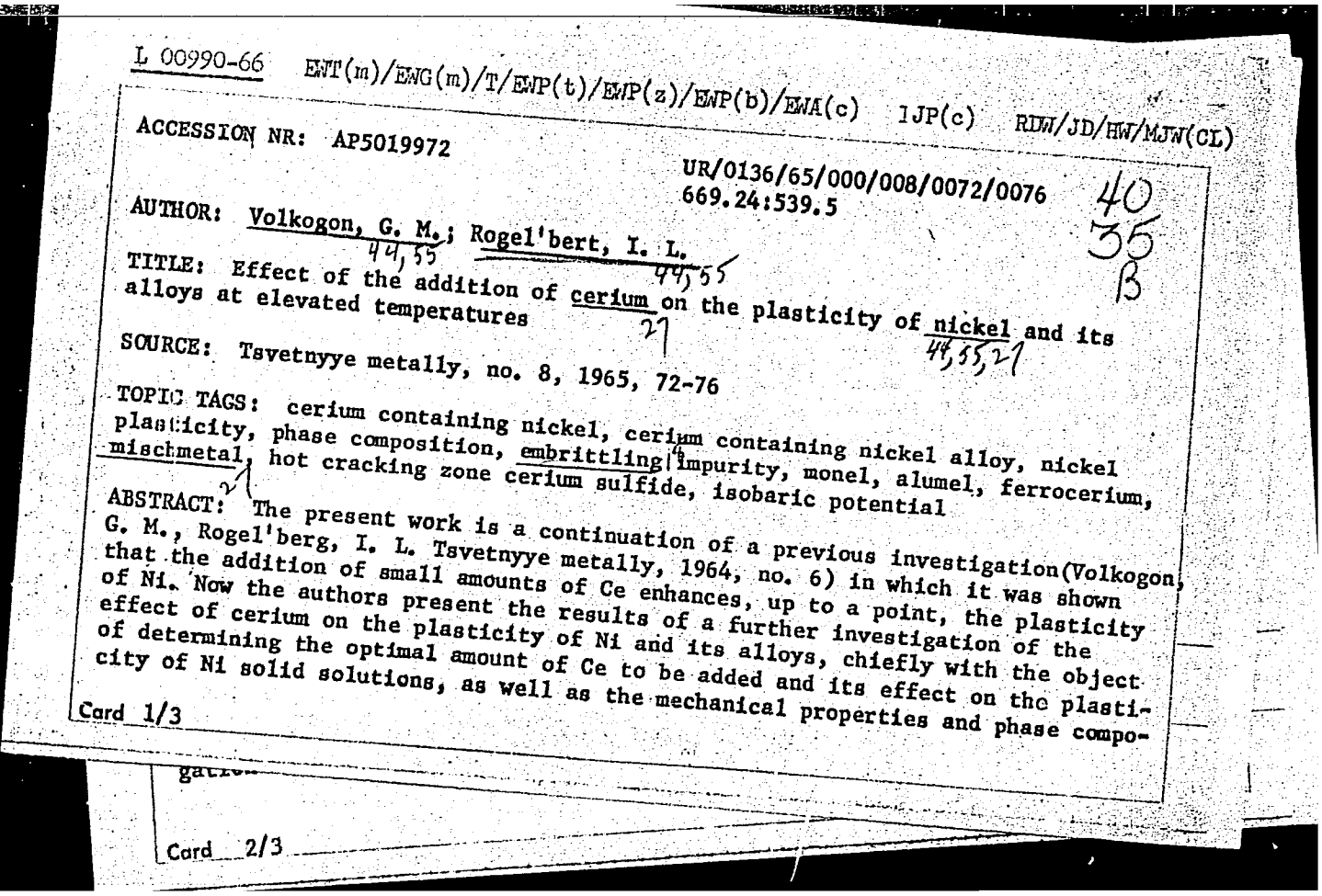

L 00990-66 ENT(m)/ENG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) RDW/JD/HW/MJW(CL)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019972 UR/0136/65/000/008/0072/0076
669.24:539.5

40
35
B

AUTHOR: Volkogon, G. M.; Rogel'bert, I. L.
44,55 44,55

TITLE: Effect of the addition of cerium on the plasticity of nickel and its alloys at elevated temperatures
27 44,55,27

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 72-76

TOPIC TAGS: cerium containing nickel, cerium containing nickel alloy, nickel plasticity, phase composition, embrittling impurity, monel, alumel, ferrocerium, mischmetal, hot cracking zone cerium sulfide, isobaric potential
21

ABSTRACT: The present work is a continuation of a previous investigation (Volkogon, G. M., Rogel'berg, I. L. Tsvetnyye metally, 1964, no. 6) in which it was shown that the addition of small amounts of Ce enhances, up to a point, the plasticity of Ni. Now the authors present the results of a further investigation of the effect of cerium on the plasticity of Ni and its alloys, chiefly with the object of determining the optimal amount of Ce to be added and its effect on the plasticity of Ni solid solutions, as well as the mechanical properties and phase compo-

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gati...

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5019972 5

sition. Cerium in the amounts of from 0.01 to 0.1% was added in the form of pure Ce, ferrocerium, mischmetal, and FTsM5 alloy (65.0% Ce, 4.1% Fe, 6.3% Mg). The methods of preparing the alloys and specimens and the testing techniques are described in another earlier investigation (Volkogon, G. M., Rogel'berg, I. L. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1963, no. 3). Cerium is instrumental in completely eliminating the hot-cracking zone in Ni in the medium-temperature region and sharply increasing the absolute plasticity index over the investigated temperature range (up to 1000°C). The optimal Ce content assuring a high plasticity of Ni metal proved to be 0.02-0.025%; amounts below 0.02% are insufficient to paralyze the harmful effect of the embrittling impurities, while above 0.025% they adversely affect plasticity. The Ni alloys investigated for plasticity were: binary Ni solid solutions (Ni + Al, Ni + Si, Ni + Mn), as well as industrial-type multi-component Ni solid solutions, including monel and alumel. The optimal Ce content of Ni alloys varies depending on the alloy composition. Thus, for example, the addition of 0.05% Ce increases the plasticity of the alloy NK (Ni + 18% Co + 2% Al + 2% Mn + 1% Si). Assuming that the reason for the decrease in plasticity (presence of hot-cracking zones) in Ni and its alloys is the segregation of embrittling phases along grain boundaries, e. g. the segregation of

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L 00990-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019972

nickel sulfide, the increase in plasticity with the addition of certain sulfur-affine alloy elements such as Ce is attributable to the binding of the impurities (sulfur) into high-melting compounds and thus the elimination of embrittling phases from the grain boundaries. This is confirmed by the results of phase analysis, which revealed the presence of S in bound form in Ce-alloyed Ni, i. e. the presence in Ni of cerium sulfides that are soluble in HCl but insoluble in iodine solution. Since the formation of the sulfide Ce_2S_3 is accompanied by the maximum change in the isobaric potential, this implies that this type of sulfide is the most probable form of the combination of cerium with sulfur in nickel. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 2537-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5021934 UR/0126/65/020/002/0231/0235
542.943+539.26

AUTHOR: Gil'dengorn, I. S.; Rogel'berg, I. L.

TITLE: Oxidation of nickel-silicon-aluminum alloys at high temperatures

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 2, 1965, 231-235

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, nickel alloy, silicon containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, alloy oxidation, high temperature oxidation, oxidation kinetics, alloy oxidation resistance

ABSTRACT: Binary and ternary nickel alloys containing 0—6% Al and/or 0—7% Si, with a total amount of alloying compounds of not more than 7%, were melted in an h-f induction furnace in an argon atmosphere, annealed at 1250C and water quenched, cold rolled (with process annealing) into 0.4 mm-thick strip, and then tested for oxidation resistance in air at 1000 and 1200C for 10 hr. Binary Ni-Al alloys and ternary alloys with a low total content of Al and Si had a low oxidation resistance. Alloys containing more than 5% alloying elements had high oxidation resistance, exceeding in many cases that of the most oxidation-resistant binary Ni-Si alloys. Si increased the oxidation resistance of Ni-Al alloys at both temperatures tested and was much more effective in Ni-Al alloys than in pure Ni. Al in Ni-Si alloys

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L 2537-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021934

increased their oxidation less than Si does in Ni-Al alloys. Alloys containing a total of up to 4% Si and Al were susceptible to internal oxidation, the extent of which increased with decreasing alloying and increasing temperature and exposure. Oxidation of binary alloys proceeded at a parabolic rate, and that of ternary alloys, at an approximately logarithmic rate, which made ternary Ni-Si-Al alloys preferable for prolonged operation at high temperatures. The scale on Ni-Si-Al alloys had a multilayer structure, with an external layer consisting of NiO and an internal layer of various amounts of $NiAl_2O_4$ spinel and α-Al_2O_3 phase. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut Giprotsvetmetobrabotka 44,55

SUBMITTED: 24Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 4110

Card 2/2 Ind

L 45377-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Ps-4 IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5007002 S/0129/65/000/003/0022/0028

AUTHOR: Pastukhova, Zh. P.; Ivanova, T. V.; Puchkov, B. I.; Rakhshtadt, A. G.; Rogel'berg, I. L.

TITLE: Effect of microalloying on the properties of aluminum bronze

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1965, 22-28

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, aluminum bronze, hardening, mocroanalysis

ABSTRACT: The influence of microalloying on the properties of bronze Br.A7 after deformation and prerecrystallization annealing were studied. Phosphorus, boron, and beryllium were used as the alloying elements. The alloys contained 7% Al and 0.03, 0.07, 0.13% P; or 0.0053, 0.0095, 0.0188% B; or 0.0055, 0.009, 0.06% Be. From a deformed strip, specimens were prepared on which the elastic limit, relaxation resistance, and hardness were measured. The greatest effect of phosphorus on the properties of bronze is manifested after prerecrystallization annealing; the hardening produced is apparently due to the formation of segregations and even regions of excess phase. Introduction of boron increases the elastic limit only slightly, and the greatest hardening is also observed after prerecrystallization

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L 45377-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007002 4

annealing. As in the case of phosphorus, the optimum annealing temperature is independent of the boron concentration. In the case of beryllium, in contrast to boron and phosphorus, a maximum hardening at low Be concentrations (about 0.005%) is followed by a decline, and then by another increase. The first maximum is due to the formation of segregations, and the second, to the separation of an excess phase whose particles prevent dislocation movement. For the same atomic concentration of the three elements tested, the hardening produced by phosphorus is the most pronounced. Relaxation tests confirmed the high thermal stability of the alloyed bronzes. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. Baumana, GIPROTSVETMETOBRABOTKA

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 45378-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Pad IJP(c)
JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5007001 S/0129/65/000/003/0017/0022

AUTHOR: Puckhov, B. I.; Rakhshtadt, A. G.; Rogel'berg, I. L.; Gavze, A. L.

TITLE: Hardening of copper and nickel alloys during prerecrystallization annealing, and softening with repeated deformation

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1965, 17-22, and insert facing p. 25

TOPIC TAGS: metal hardening, metal softening, anisotropy, metal physical property, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the effect of repeated deformation (carried out after prerecrystallization annealing) on the hardness of metals and alloys and their resistance to small plastic deformations. Nonremelted electrolytic nickel, a single-phase alloy (aluminum bronze with 7% Al), and a two-phase precipitation hardening alloy (beryllium bronze) containing 2.53% Be and 0.31% Ni were studied. Strips of the alloys were rolled, subjected to prerecrystallization annealing, and repeated deformation (rolling) with different degrees of work hardening. Hardening

L 45378-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007001 O

softening was measured on specimens cut at different angles to the direction of rolling. Repeated deformation was found to cause considerable softening in all cases. Softening was most apparent in the fall-off of resistance to small plastic deformations. Repeated plastic deformation in the direction of the initial deformation raises the elastic limit, but does not change the anisotropy of the elastic limit. A change in the direction of the repeated deformation changes this anisotropy by increasing the hardening in some directions and softening the alloy in others. Repeated plastic deformation of alloys following the initial deformation and prerecrystallization annealing causes softening in all directions, but to different degrees. The type of anisotropy depends on the direction of the second deformation with respect to the first. The Konobeyevskiy-Rovenskiy effect is based on the fact that polygonization appears during prerecrystallization annealing and breaking up of the polygonized substructure during repeated deformation. This effect is general and inherent for both pure metals and alloys; changes in the fine structure of alloys are complicated by redistribution of component atoms, and therefore these changes have a more pronounced effect on softening and hardening in alloys. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

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L 45378-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007001

2

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. Baumana, GIPROTSVETMETOBRABOTKA

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 45063-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AR5008957 S/0277/65/000/001/0024/0024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Otd. vyp., Abs. 1.48.117

AUTHOR: Nuzhnov, A. G.; Pokrovskaya, G. N.; Puchkov, B. I.; Rogel'berg, I. L.; Tarasova, T. F.

TITLE: A study of the relationship of the thermoelectromotive force to composition in NK alloy

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta splavov i obrabotki tsvetn. met., vyp. 22, 1964, 115-128

TOPIC TAGS: alloy thermoelectromotive force, alloy composition, thermocouple, nickel alloy, cobalt alloy, NK alloy

TRANSLATION: NK alloy is designated for the manufacture of the thermoelectrodes used in thermocouples. The alloy contains 12-20% Co, about 2% Mn and Al, and about 1% Si; the remainder is Ni. L. Gomozov

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

GIL'DENGORN, I.S.; ROGEL'BERG, I.L.

Effect of adding silicon on the oxidation of an alloy of nickel with 10 percent chromium. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18. no.6:935-938 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov.

ROGEL'BERG, L.N. (Moskva); ZAKHAROV, M.V. (Moskva); KUZNETSOV, G.M. (Moskva); PIGIDINA, E.N. (Moskva)

Aging of aluminum-magnesium and aluminum-magnesium-zinc alloys. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.1:147-150 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Aluminum-magnesium alloys--Hardening)
(Metallography)

S/180/62/000/003/009/016
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Roggel'berg, L.N., Kuznetsov, G.M. and Sobolenko, T.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: X-ray investigation of the decomposition of the solid solution in aluminium alloys after quenching and deformation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no. 3, 1962, 81 - 84

TEXT: The effect of plastic deformation on the kinetics of decomposition of the solid solution in solution-treated Al-Mg alloys was studied. The experimental alloys contained 7.3% Mg, 0.35% Mn, 0.05% Ti, 0.05% Zr, 0.003% Be with Fe and Si as impurities (approximately 0.15% each); one of the alloys contained also 0.9% Zn. Ageing tests were carried out on strip specimens (15 x 20 x 1 mm), air-quenched from 450 °C after 4 h at the temperature and then cold-rolled to 50% reduction. The ageing temperature ranged from 70 to 300 °C, the ageing time from 5 sec to 60 days. The progress of decomposition during ageing

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X-ray investigation ....

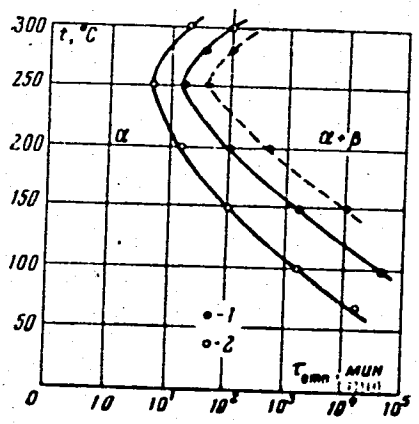
was inferred from X-ray diffraction data on the change in the lattice parameter and from the variation in the width of the (422) lines. Conclusions:
1. plastic deformation of solution-treated Al-Mg alloys accelerates the decomposition of the solid solution during ageing; the lower the ageing temperature, the more marked is this effect.
2) The effect of plastic deformation on the rate of decomposition of solid solution is more pronounced in Al-Mg alloys with 0.9% Zn, the difference between the Zn-bearing and Zn-free alloys increasing with decreasing ageing temperature.
3) The combined effect of Zn addition, plastic deformation and ageing temperature on the rate of decomposition is shown quantitatively in Fig. 3, where the moment at which this process begins is plotted in the ageing-temperature (^{o}C)/ageing-time (min) coordinates; the points (1) and circles (2) relate, respectively, to Zn-free and Zn-bearing alloys, the continuous and broken curves relating, respectively, to quenched only and quenched plus plastically deformed specimens. There are 3 figures.

X-ray investigation ....

S/180/62/000/003/009/016
E193/E383

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1961

Fig. 3:



Card 3/3

ROGEL'BERG, L.N. (Moskva); KUZNETSOV, G.M. (Moskva); SOBOLENKO, T.M. (Moskva)

X-ray investigation of the decomposition of solid solutions in aluminum alloys following hardening and deformation. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.3:81-84 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Aluminum alloys--Hardening) (X Rays--Diffraction)

ACCESSION NR: AT4001239 S/3031/63/000/035/0226/0232

AUTHORS: Rogel'berg, L. N.; Kuznetsov, G. M.; Pigidina, E. N.

TITLE: Electric resistance method of investigating solid solution decomposition in aluminum-manganesium and aluminum-magnesium-zinc alloys

SOURCE: Gosudarstvenny*y institut tsvetny*kh metallov, Sbornik nauchny*kh trudov. Moscow, no. 35, 1963, 226-232

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum magnesium alloy, aluminum magnesium zinc alloy, aluminum magnesium solid solution, aluminum magnesium zinc solid solution, solid solution, solid solution decomposition, aluminum magnesium solid solution decomposition, aluminum magnesium zinc solid solution decomposition, aluminum magnesium alloy resistivity, aluminum magnesium zinc alloy resistivity

ABSTRACT: Most earlier research on age hardening of the alloys of aluminum-magnesium system have been devoted to binary (Al-Mg) and ternary (Al-Mg-Zn) alloys. In view of the increasing use of more complicated multicomponent alloys, the authors investigated solid

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ACCESSION NR: AT4001239

solutions in the foregoing alloys by two methods, measurement of electric resistivity and microscopic analysis. Commercial alloys AMg7 with and without addition of 0.94% Zn were tested and curves plotted for the start of the isothermal decay of the solid solution. Decomposition was found to set in at 70--250° with segregation along the grain boundaries, with decomposition inside the grain following only after some time. Following tempering in the 100--280° interval, the zinc accelerates the decay of the solid solution both the initial stage of the process (on the grain boundaries) and in the subsequent stage (inside the grain). In the presence of additional zinc the β-phase segregations become more disperse. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y institut tsvetny*kh metallov (State Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 17Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, MA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

Card 2/$2

ACCESSION NR: AP4005825 S/0129/63/000/012/0012/0016

AUTHOR: Zakharov, M. V.; Rogel'berg, L. N.

TITLE: Effect of zinc on the susceptibility of aluminum-magnesium alloys to stress corrosion

SOURCE: Metalloved. i termich. obrab. metallov, no. 12, 1963, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum magnesium alloy, aluminum magnesium zinc alloy, aluminum magnesium alloy corrosion, aluminum magnesium zinc alloy corrosion, aluminum alloy, stress corrosion

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the effect of zinc additions upon the stress corrosion of aluminum alloys containing 7 to 8% Mg. Data existant in literature concerning the effect of zinc were obtained on materials subjected to low plastic deformation. Alloys with a high degree of deformation (to 80%) (Aluminum AOO, magnesium MG-1, zinc Ts-1, and the alloys Al-Mn, Al-Ti,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4005825

Al-Zr and Al-Be)were used for the study and were subjected to heterogenizing heat treatment at various heating temperatures and holding times. The stress corrosion was tested using standard loop samples with varying immersion in a 3% NaCl solution at a 1 hour cycle, and to air for 50 minutes and in the electrolyte for 10 minutes. It was found that zinc (up to 1.5%) increases stress corrosion resistance of deformed Al-Mg alloys which contain 7 to 8% Mg, 0.2% Mn and small amounts of Ti, Zr and Be. Increase in stress corrosion resistance of Al-Mn alloys by additions of zinc is caused by complete and uniform decompostion of the solid solution. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, MA NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

ZAKHAROV, M.V.; ROGEL'BERG, L.N.

Effect of zinc on the tendency toward corrosion under stress of aluminum-magnesium alloys. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.12:12-16 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

35715

S/180/62/000/001/011/014
E111/E135

18 1710

AUTHORS: Rogel'berg, L.N., Zakharov, M.V., Kuznetsov, G.M., and Pigidina, E.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Ageing of aluminium-magnesium and aluminium-magnesium-zinc alloys

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo. no.1, 1962, 147-150

TEXT: The process of decomposition of the supersaturated solid solution of three complex alloys was studied. The alloys contained 7.3 Mg and 0.3% Mn (alloy 1); 7.3 Mg, 0.3 Mn and 0.94% Zn (alloy 2); and 7.3 Mg, 0.3 Mn and 1.19% Zn (alloy 3). Specimens were prepared from 1mm rolled strip, water quenched from 450 °C after holding at this temperature for 5 hours, and aged at 70, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 280 °C for times of several seconds to 90 days. X-ray photographs were taken using a copper anode and the lattice parameter of the solid solution was determined from the (420) and (422) lines. The accuracy was

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0.0013kX. Ageing at 70 °C produces practically no change in the parameter of any of the alloys. At 100 °C the parameter of the initial solid solution did not change but, after 30 days, decomposition began leading to the formation of a new solid solution with a different lattice parameter. After 30 days at 100 °C the lattice parameter of the solid solution formed by decomposition of the alloy containing 1.19% Zn varied in the limits 4.0661-4.0600kX and after 60 days 4.0661-4.0564kX. The magnesium content in the regions where partial precipitation of the secondary phase had occurred was calculated to have decreased from 5.4 to 4.1% after 30 days and from 5.4 to 3.0% after 60 days. Ageing at 150 °C was also shown to cause "two phase" decomposition. After 2 days the lattice parameter of the initial solid solution of all the alloys decreased. After 5 days a new solid solution appeared. Ageing at 200 °C caused a gradual change in lattice parameter. After a short time, regions with different concentrations appeared. Ageing at 250-280 °C resulted in the same type of decomposition. At 280 °C, decomposition occurred later and the rate was lower than at

250 °C. This was due to a decrease in supersaturation of solid solution at 280 °C. Thus, the solid solution is most unstable at 250 °C; the increased stability of the solid solution below 250 °C is due to the slower rates of diffusion with decreased temperature. The increase in stability above 250 °C is due to a decrease in supersaturation. The presence of zinc accelerated the process of decomposition at all temperatures but had no effect on the type of decomposition.
There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1961

Card 3/3

X

81494

SOV/137-59-5-10187

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 105 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mal'tsev, M.V., Chistyakov, Yu.D., Rogel'berg, L.N.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining Finer Grains in Aluminum Alloy Ingots

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-vo, tsvetn. metallurgii, Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1958, Nr 29, pp 54 - 71

ABSTRACT: To obtain finer grains and to increase the technological and mechanical properties of ingots produced by semi-continuous casting, modificators, such as Ti, Zr, V, Ta, Nb, Cr, Mo, W and B, were introduced into commercial Al-basis alloys (AMts, D16, AM10). The investigations were carried out under laboratory and industrial conditions. Admixtures were added in the form of binary Al alloys (with a content of the given element in the alloy as high as 3 - 6%) in amounts of 0.005, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1 and 0.2%. Laboratory experiments showed that the admixtures of Ta, B, Ti and Zr were most effective for AMts alloys; Ta, Ti, B, V and Mo for D16 alloys, and Ti, V, B for AM10 alloys. AMts and D16 alloys were investigated under industrial conditions. After modification the

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SOV/137-59-5-10187

A Method of Obtaining Finer Grains in Aluminum Alloy Ingots

alloys were cast by the semicontinuous method into ingots of 170 and 410 mm diameter. It was established that considerably improved technological characteristics were observed in the modifications, together with much finer grains and improved mechanical properties. The proneness of the alloys to crack formation during the casting process was sharply reduced; segregational phenomena diminished; deformability improved, and the proneness to crack formation in rolling, forging and stamping was reduced. When casting the non-modified D16 alloy at a speed of 35 - 44 mm/min, 30 and 100% respectively of the ingots of 410 mm diameter showed deep surface cracks. On the other hand, modified ingots had no cracks, even at a casting speed of 50 mm/min. The introduction of modificators will increase the casting speed by 40 - 50% over the existing speeds.

N.N.

Card 2/2

Rogel'Berg, L.N.

MAL'TSEV, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURINA, N.V., inzhener; ROGEL'BERG, L.N., inzh.

Modification of the structure of aluminum bronze. TSvet.met. 27 no.2:60-66 Mr-Ap '54. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Mintsvetmetzoloto.

(Aluminum bronze)

ROGEL, Zdenko, dipl. tehn. (Ljubljana)

Training and educational system in the U.S.S.R. Nova proizv 3/4:190-196 '64.

ROGELJ, L.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Partial increase of goods funds in the leather industry through the utilization of waste. p. 216, Nova Proizvodnja, Vol. 2, no. 2/4, August 1951.

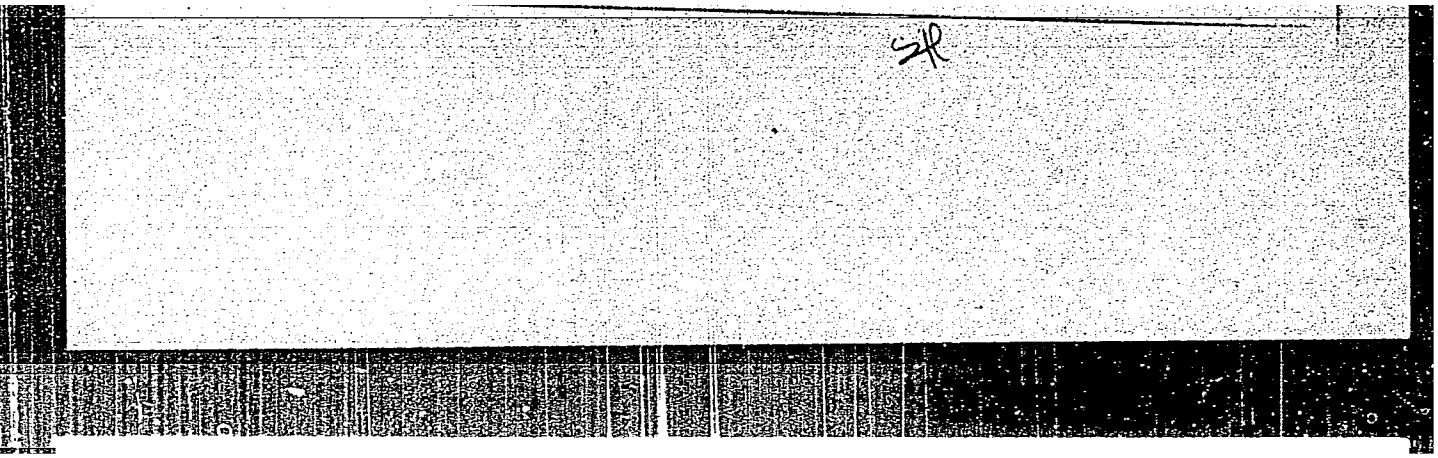
East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 3, March 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

ROGENSKIY, S. Z.

V 2017

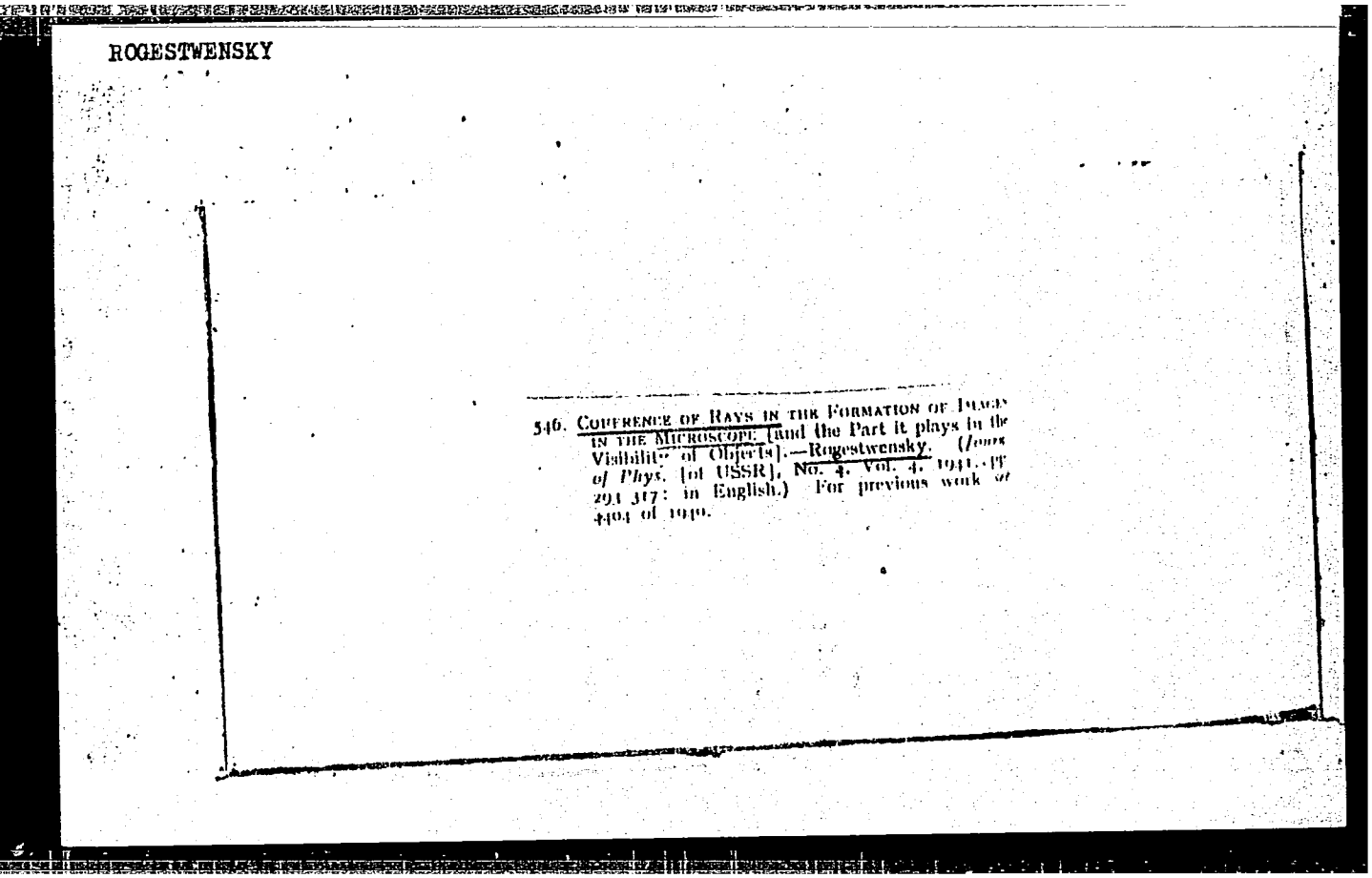
ON SOME PHENOMENA OBSERVED ON THE OUTER SURFACE OF A TUNGSTEN MONOCRYSTAL IN ELECTRON-MICROSCOPE PROJECTOR IN THE PRESENCE OF GASES. S. Z. Rogenskiĭ and I. I. Tret'yakov (Inst. of Phys. Chemistry). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 105, 112-14 (1955) Nov. 1. (In Russian)

The photographic studies of separate organic molecules on the outer surface of metal monocrystals indicate a certain phenomena inducing an additional one-to-two factor image enlargement of the adsorption molecule. The recent investigations open new opportunities in direct observation of adsorption and chemical processes on the



GOMORI, PAL, dr.; GATI, Tibor, dr.; JUHASZ, Istvan, dr.; ROGER, Mario, dr. TAKACSI-NAGY, Lorand, dr. Technikai munkatarsak: VAJDA, Vera; F. VERES, Anna; TAKACSI-NAGY, Judit.

Data to the pathomechanism of the shock kidney. IV. Effect of dehydration shock on renal function. Orv. hetil. 106 no.7: 307-309 14 F '65.



ROGESTWENSKY

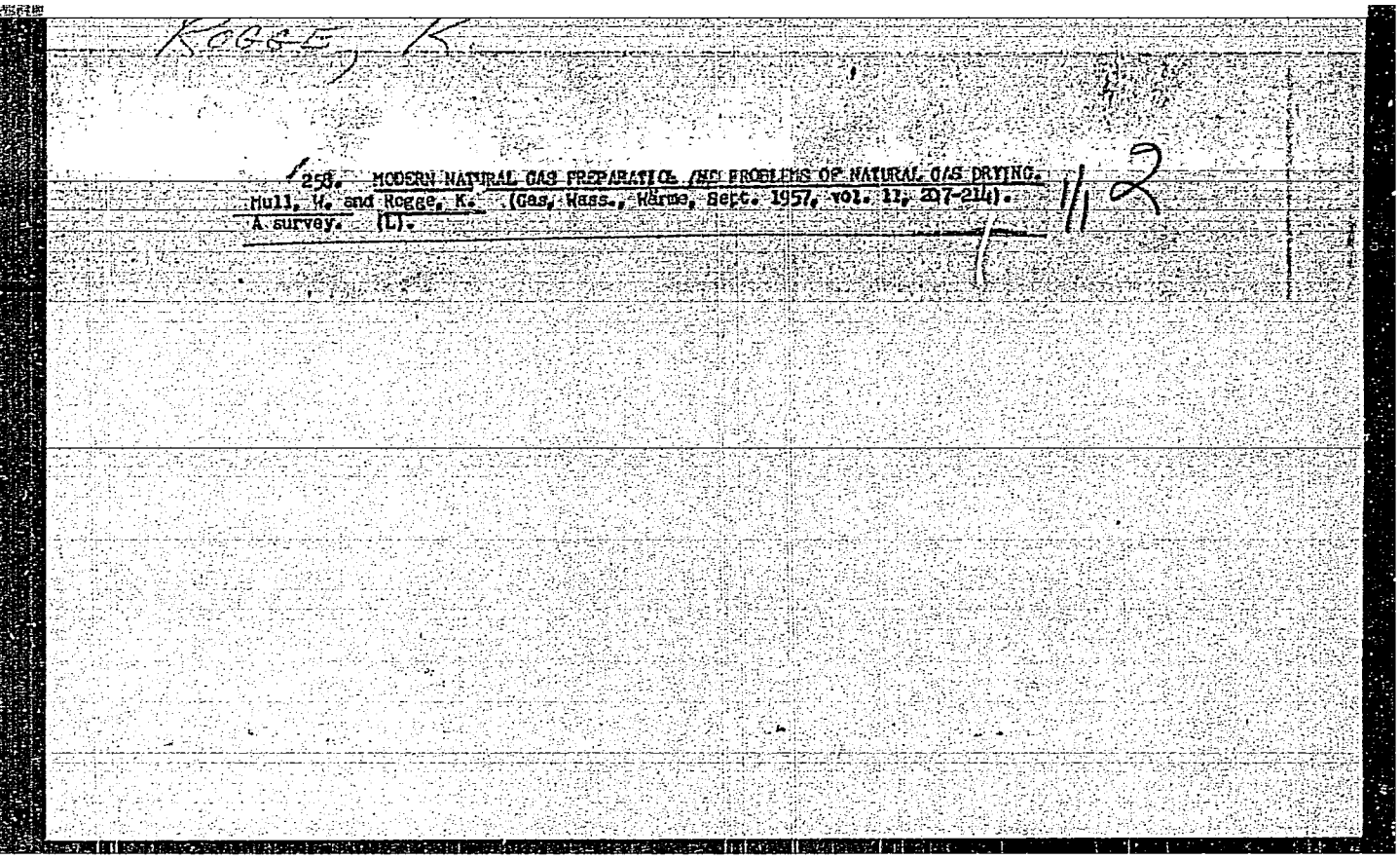
546. Coherence of Rays in the Formation of Images in the Microscope [and the Part it plays in the Visibility of Objects].—Rogestwensky. (*Journ. of Phys.* [of USSR], No. 4, Vol. 4, 1941, pp. 293-317: in English.) For previous work see 4404 of 1940.

ROGINSTVENSKIY, D.S.

"On the Formation of Images of Transparent Objects in the Microscope,"

Journal Phys., No. 4, 1940.

Mbr., State Order Services Optical Inst., Leningrad, 1940-.



Rogge, K.

258. MODERN NATURAL GAS PREPARATION AND PROBLEMS OF NATURAL GAS DRYING.
Hull, H. and Rogge, K. (Gas, Wass., Wärme, Sept. 1957, vol. 11, 207-214).
A survey. (L).

1/2

GOMORI, P.; GATI, T.; JUHASZ, I.; HOGER, M.; TAKACSI-NAGY, L.; with the technical assistance of VAJDA, V.; VERES, A.F.; TAKACSI-NAGY, J.

Data to the pathomechanism of the shock kidney. Pt.3. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.2:175-180 '65.

1. Second Department of Medicine, and Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School, Budapest. Submitted July 13, 1964.

ROGER, M.M.; Technical assistance: VARGA, A.

Circulatory changes in dehydration. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.1:35-41 '65.

1. Experimental Research Department (Head: A.G.B. Kovach), University Medical School, Budapest.

ROGER, Mario, dr., asbesz-adjunktus

When was the first surgical anesthesia performed in Hungary?
Orvosi hetil 19 no. 16:739 17 Ap '64.

ROGER, Mario

Prevention of Shay's ulcer in rats by ganglion-blocking (Data on the pathology of acute ulcer). Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.4: 310-313 Ag '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Sebeszeti Klinikaja.
(STOMACH ULCER) (PYLORUS) (STRESS)
(PROMETHAZINE) (CHLORPROMAZINE)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

ROGER, Mario, dr.

Surgical anesthesia yesterday and today. Elet tud 19 no.10: 467-470 6 Mr '64.

ROGER, Mario, dr., sebesz-adjunktus

Data on gastric function. Elet tud 20 no.2:65-69 15 Ja '65.

ROGER, Mario, dr.

Data on the physiopathology of acute peptic ulcer. Orv. hetil. 101 no.19:663-667 8 My '60.

1. Fovarosi Bojcsy-Zsilinszky Korhaz, Sebeszeti osztaly.
(PEPTIC ULCER pathol.)

ROGER, Mario, dr.

Adrenocortical insufficiency in surgical practice. Orv.hetil. 102 no.2:61-63 8 Ja'61.

1. Budapesti Szovetseg-utcai Kórhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly.
(ADRENAL CORTEX dis)
(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl)

ERDŐS, P.; ROGERS, C.A. (Toronto)

Covering space with convex bodies. Acta arithmetica 7 no.3:281-285 '62.

RIOPELLE, A.J.; ROGERS, C.M.

Behavior of chimpanzees of differing ages. Activ. Nerv. Sup. 5 no.3:260-263 Jl '63.

1. Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology, Orange Park, Florida.
(AGING) (DISCRIMINATION LEARNING)
(BEHAVIOR, ANIMAL)

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51529

Author : Mull, Werner; Roggo, Karol
Inst : -
Title : Modern Natural Gas Drying Methods.

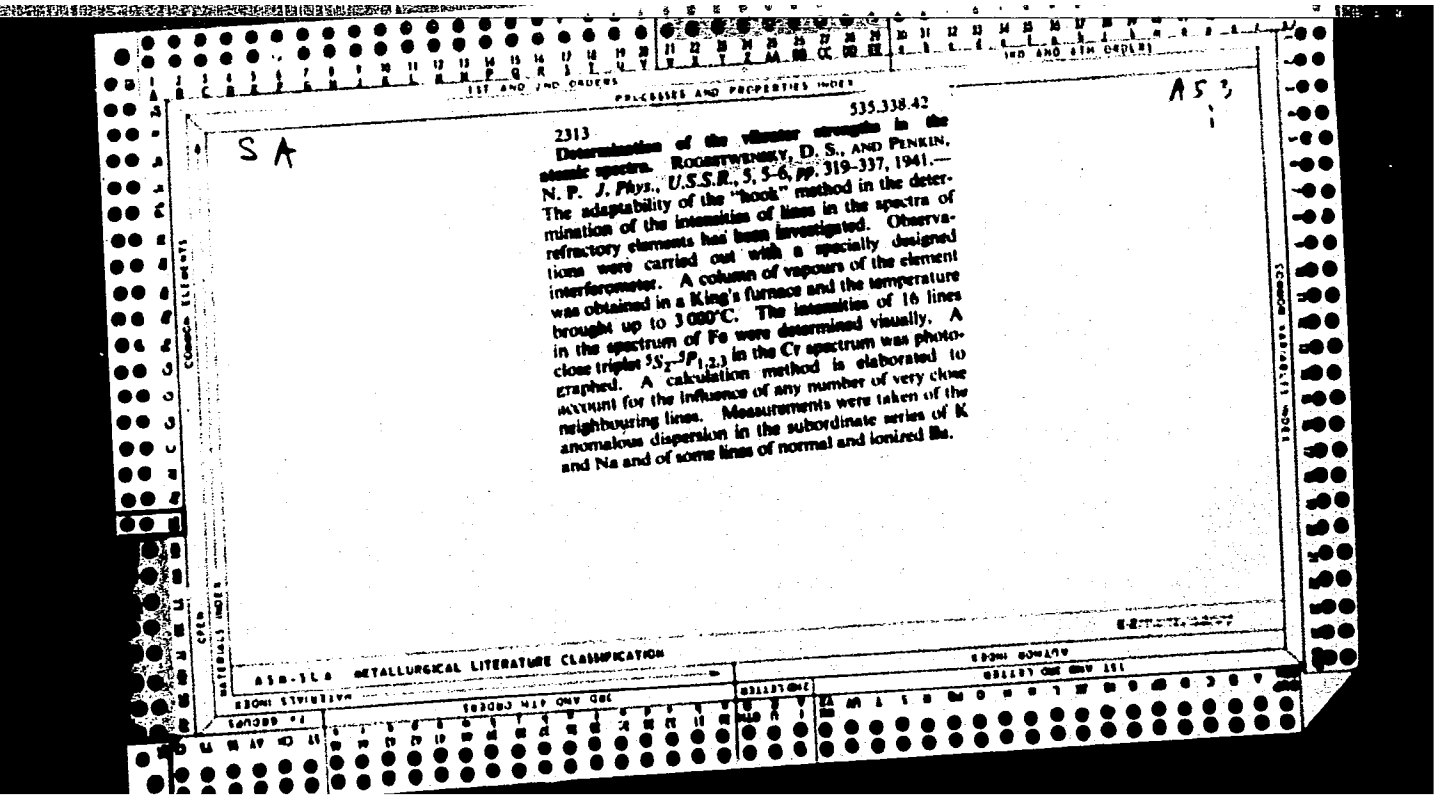
Orig Pub : Przegl. techn., 78, No 23, 977-981

Abstract : Methods for: (1) Elimination of water from gas by means of separators, which installed at gas wells and equipped with photoelements, allow automatic removal of the accumulated water; (2) Gas drying by means of adsorbents; (3) Gas drying by cooling to low temperature with a redu-

Card : 1/2

Subsidiary Apparatus & Materials

546 COHERENCE OF RAYS IN THE FORMATION OF IMAGES IN THE Microscope, [and the Part it plays in the Visibility of Objects].—Rogestwensky. (*Journ. of Phys.* [of USSR], No. 4, Vol. 4, 1941, pp. 293–317 in English.) For previous work see [104] of 1940.



535.338.42

2313

Determination of the vibrator strengths in the atomic spectra. ROGOVTSENSKY, D. S., AND PENKIN, N. P. *J. Phys., U.S.S.R.*, 5, 5-6, pp. 319-337, 1941.—The adaptability of the "hook" method in the determination of the intensities of lines in the spectra of refractory elements has been investigated. Observations were carried out with a specially designed interferometer. A column of vapours of the element was obtained in a King's furnace and the temperature brought up to 3 000°C. The intensities of 16 lines in the spectrum of Fe were determined visually. A close triplet $^5S_2-^5P_{1,2,3}$ in the Cr spectrum was photographed. A calculation method is elaborated to account for the influence of any number of very close neighbouring lines. Measurements were taken of the anomalous dispersion in the subordinate series of K and Na and of some lines of normal and ionized Ba.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

SA

A 5 3

1069 535.824.3

Coherence of rays in the formation of images in the microscope. ROZHDESTVENSKY, D. S. *J. Phys., U.S.S.R.*, 4, 4, pp. 293-317, 1941.—The earlier work of Abbe, Rayleigh, Mandelstam, van Cittert and others, on this problem is reviewed and a new analysis is put forward in which it is shown that the ratio of the apertures of the condenser and the objective is the factor determining the degree of non-coherence of the illumination. The question when the illumination of the object is equivalent to self-luminosity is discussed at length. The theory is applied to show the significance of coherence in the formation of the image of 2 adjacent infinitely narrow slits. New interpretations of some of Abbe's experiments are given.

W. R. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ROGEV, B., nauchen sutr.

Repeated levelings. Izv geod BAN no.3:59-64 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Tsentralnata laboratoriia po geodeziia."

S/035/62/000/009/054/060
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Rogev, B.

TITLE: Repeated adjustment

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 32, abstract 9G198 ("Izv. Tsentr. labor. geod. B"lg. AN", 1962, v. 3, 59 - 64, Bulg.; Russian and German summaries)

TEXT: The author proposes a method of readjustment which is necessary when new conditions (or sections) are added to an adjusted triangulation network. The method is recommended in the case of a limited number of new unknowns and calculation of weight coefficients carried out in the first adjustment. The general sequence of readjustment is as follows (x_i, y_i and z_i, y_i are unknowns of the old (I) and the new (II) group of normal equations): 1) Unknowns z_i are excluded out of II. The equations obtained (from the equivalent system) are summed up with the already present corresponding equations from I. The final y_i values and corresponding weight coefficients are determined. 2) The values of $\delta^1 x_i$ and δ^0_{ij} are calculated on the basis of these data and the weight coefficients. 3) The values of z_i are calculated. An example is given. (The method resembles Bessel's two-group method;

Card 1/2

Repeated adjustment

S/035/62/000/009/054/060
A001/A101

see, e.g. P. A. Gaydayev. The least - square method, 1959, formulae (55.20) and subsequent ones. Reviewer).

O. Sheynin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ROGEV, B.

Transformations of geographical coordinates and azimuths between two referent ellipsoids. II. p. 49.

PRIRODA I ZNANIE, Sofia Bulgaria, Vol. 1, 1956.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

ROGEV, B.

Transformation of Gauss coordinates and directed angles between two referent ellipsoids. IV. p. 97.

PPIRODA I ZNANIE, Sofia Bulgaria, Vol. 1, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959
Uncl.

ROGEV, B.

Curves in radionavigation. p. 127.

PRIRODA I ANANIE, Sofia Bulgaria, Vol. 1, 1958

Monthly List of East European (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959
Uncl.

ROGEV, B., nauchen sutr.; POSTNIKOVA [translator]; GANCHEV, G. [translator]

Connecting two adjacent leveled independent triangulations by matrix calculation. Izv geod BAN no.4:45-50 '63.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Tsentralnata laboratoriia po geodeziia" (for Rogev).

ROGEV, B., nauchen sutr.; POSTNIKOVA [translator]; GANCHEV, G. [translator]

Conformal map projections whose scale acquires finite values at fixed points. Izv geod BAN no.4:101-104 '63.

ROGEVIN, I.

Knuniantz, I., Rogevin, I., Rymashevskaya, J., and Height, E. " Investigation in the field of Polymerizing the Unstable Cycles. I. Investigation of the Polymerization Process of Caprolactam" (p. 992)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 5

21(3) SOV/112-59-2-3287

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 151 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Aradenne, M., Yeger, G., Isayev, B., Roggenbuk, V., and Froylikh, G.

TITLE: Pocket-Type Gamma-Radiation Dosimeter (Karmannyy dozimetr gamma-izlucheniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. v oblasti dozimetrii ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy. M., AS USSR, 1957, pp 112-114

ABSTRACT: A pocket-type electrometer with a quartz filament and a reading microscope is described. The electrometer has a linear scale calibrated in milliroentgens. The scale span is 0-200 milliroentgens. Thirty experimental models of the instrument were tested. The charge leakage never exceeded 5% per day. The reading spread of individual meters did not exceed 10%.

N.G.Z.

Card 1/1

MICOVIC, V.M.; ROGIC, M.; MIHAILOVIC, M. Lj.

Reduction of ketones with lithium aluminum hydride. Pt. 1. Bul sc nat SANU 32 no.9:95-101 '63.

1. Chemical Institute of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the University of Belgrade, Belgrade. Submitted October 6, 1961.

ROGIC, V.

Dr. Ivo Rubic, 1897-1961. Geogr hor 7 no.1/2:1-2 '61.

ROGIC, Veljko

French population in Algeria. Geogr hor 7 no.3:29-30 '61.

ROGIC, Veljko

Mauritania. Geogr hor 7 no.3:30-33 '61.

ROGIC, V.

Belgrade; position, function, and development. p. 1.

GEOGRAFSKI HORIZONT. (Geografske drustava Jugoslavije. Nastavne sekcije.) Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Vol. 4 (i.e.4) no. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Jan 1960

Uncl.

ROGIC, Veljko, dr., asistent (Zagreb, Marulicev trg 19)

"Population and Labor as the Factors of Economic Development in Yugoslavia" by M. Macura. Reviewed by V. Rogic. Geogr glas no.21: 127-128 '60.

1. Geografski odsjek Prirodoslovno-matematickog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

(Yugoslavia—Population)
(Yugoslavia—Economic conditions)
(Macura, M.)

ROGIC, Veljko

Littoral versant of the Velebit Mountains; a contribution to the knowledge of karstic landscapes. (To be contd.) . Geogr.glas. no.19: 61-102 '57 (Published 1958).
(Croatia--Karst) (MRAI 9:5-)

RCGIC, V.

Second Meeting of Geographers of Croatia, Dubrovnik, July 6-9, 1952. p. 134. (ZAGREB, No. 1-5, 1952/53.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL, LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

KOGIC, V.

Senj; a contribution to the knowledge of its position and regional function. p. 47
(ZAGREB, No. 14/15, 1952/53.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL, LC,

ROGIC, V. A.

"Blanc's The Plain of Ogulin; Notes on Agrarian Geography; a Book Review." p. 72, (ENREGISTRATION SEISMOGRAPHIQUES, Vol. 34, no. 1, 1954. Beograd, Yugoslavia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

SZIN, Janos; ROGICS, Bela

The new price system of the fitting smith industry. Epites szemle 5 no.2:46-48 '61.

ROGINA, A.

Fructus foeniculi macedonici.—B. Akačić and A. Rogina: *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 3, 62–6(1953).—Anatomic-morphological and some chem. properties of *Foeniculum macedonicum* and Fructus foeniculi macedonici are described. The plant contains 2.6% of volatile oil, 6.5–8.2% of ash, and 11.9–13.2% of moisture. The volatile oil has the following characteristics: d_{15} 0.9755–0.9774, $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ + 6.6 to + 6.8°, n^{20}_{D} 1.5467 – 1.5478, m.p. 9.8–10.5°. One part of oil is sol. in 0.7 part of 90% EtOH. The oil gave on fractionation a fraction of 60% pure anethole. V. Mihajlov

(1)

Fructus foeniculi macedonici. B. Akačić and A. Rogina. *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 3, 62–0(1953).—Anatomic-morphological and some chem. properties of *Foeniculum macedonicum* and Fructus foeniculi macedonici are described. The plant contains 2.6% of volatile oil, 6.5–8.2% of ash, and 11.0–13.2% of moisture. The volatile oil has the following characteristics: d_4 0.9755–0.9774, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +6.6 to +6.8°, n_D^{20} 1.5467 – 1.5478, m.p. 9.8–10.5°. One part of oil is sol. in 0.7 part of 90% EtOH. The oil gave on fractionation a fraction of 80% pure anethole. V. Mihajlov

LOGINA, B.; BRISKI, B.

"Determination of Minute Amounts of Amino Acids by a Modified Ninhydrin Method." p. 253, (KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI, Vol. 3, no. 9, Sept. 1954. Zagreb, Yugoslavia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

ROGINA, B., dr inz.; MILOSTIC, I., inz.; GARBIN, G., inz.

Production of agar from Yugoslav red algae. Kem ind 13 no.3:175-181 '64.

1. Agricultural Faculty, University of Zagreb (for Rogina). 2. Faculty of Technology, University of Zagreb (for Milostic and Garbin).

ROGINA, Bozidar

YUGO.

Determination of small amounts of amino acids by a modified ninhydrin method. Božidar Rogina and Branko Brišić (Centr. higijenski zavod, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Kem. ind.* (Zagreb) 3, 253-8(1954).—After sepg. the amino acids from artificially prepd. mixts., protein hydrolyzates, or exts. of biol. material by the chromatographic method of Consden, *et al.* (C. A. 39, 537⁴), the individual acids were detd. as follows: The dry chromatograms were sprayed with 1% ninhydrin and dried for 15 min. at 110°. After spraying again with just enough ninhydrin to cover the surface, the paper was dried for 5–10 min. at room temp. and then kept for 5 min. at 80° in a thermostat satd. with H_2O and EtOH vapors contg. small amts. of collidine and lutidine. The colored spots of amino acids developed are cut out, torn into pieces, and put into separate test tubes. For extg. the violet color the pieces are shaken with 10 ml. of a mixt. of acetone, EtOH, and H_2O (1:1:1); 2 ml. of the ext. is then investigated in a Pulfrich photometer with a yellow-green filter (570 mμ) by comparing with a paper blank obtained by carrying it through the whole procedure without applying an amino acid. Similarly, yellow spots are investigated with a blue filter (440 mμ). By comparison with standard extinction curves, the individual acids were detd. within ±6%.

N. Plavšić

ROGINA, B.

Rogina, B.; Briski, B. "The role of filter-paper chromatography and ninhydrin reaction in the quantitative determination of amino acids." p. 325. (Kemija U Industriji. Vol. 2, no. 11, 1953. Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1954. Uncl.

ROGINA, B.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Determination of small amounts of iodine in iodized table salt. p. 130,
ARHIV ZA KEMLJU, Vol. 20, no. 3-4, 1948.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14,
Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ROGINA, DR. B.

Chief, Dept. for Lab. Examin ation of Food of the Central Inst. of Hygiene, Zagreb

Vet svezak 2, p.403, 1953

ROGINA, L.

Chem Abs V48
1-25-54
Analytical Chemistry

12

Microdetermination of iodides by arresting the catalytic reduction of ceric ions. B. Rogina and M. Dubravcic (Central Inst., Hyg., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Analyst* 78, 591-9(1953).—The rate of the reduction of Ce^{4+} by AsO_3^{3-} can be detd. by arresting the reaction at a given time by adding Fe^{2+} and CNS^- solns. and measuring the resulting color of the $Fe(CNS)_6$ with a photometer. Iodides have a catalytic effect on the above reaction and the speed of the reaction is nearly proportional to the iodide concn. Sandell and Koltoff (*C.A.* 28, 4681[7]) have used the reaction for detg. small quantities of iodide. The proposed method gives results within 0.002 γ in detg. 0.01–0.1 γ of I^- in 8 ml. of soln.

(3) Chem

NA 4-23-54

KUZNETSOV, Dmitriy Trofimovich; ZHUKOV, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; KIVIT, A.A., nauchnyy red.; NIKOLAYEV, G.A., nauchnyy red.; ROGINA, G.M., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Outline of the development of the oil-shale industry in the Estonian S.S.R.] Ocherki razvitiia slantsevoi promyshlennosti Estonskoi SSR. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1960. 199 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy khimicheskoy tekhnologii Leningradskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta (for Zhukov).
(Estonia--Oil shales)

ROGINA, G.M

AARNA, A.Ya. [Aarna, A.J.], doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KULL', E. [Kull, E.], kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KÕLL', A.T. [Kõll, A.T.], redaktor; KIVIT, A.A., redaktor; MIKHELIS, K.A. [Mihelis, K.A.], redaktor; GUBERGRITS, Mark Yakovlevich, redaktor; ROGINA, G.M., vedushchiy redaktor; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Engineering and economic problems of industrial semicoking of combustible shale; a collection of papers] Voprosy tekhniki i ekonomiki promyshlennogo polukoksovaniia goriuchikh slantsev; sbornik statei. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1957. 337 p. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Kivioli Polevkivikeemia Kombinaat.
(Oil shales)

ROGINA, V.

A new British legislation on mental health (Mental Health Act, 1959).
Neuropsihijatrija 9 no.1:92-95 '61.

(PSYCHIATRY legislation)

ROGINA, V.

Tranquilizers; advantages and problems. Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.10: 1042-1045 '62.

(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS)

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr V. ROGINA [Affiliation not given]

"Tranquilizers: Achievements and Problems."

Zagreb, Liječnički Vjesnik, Vol 84, No 10, Oct 1962; pp 1042-1045.

Abstract: A brief 30-reference review of meprobamate and analogs, phenothiazines, rauwolfia derivatives and other tranquilizing drugs and related preparations such as muscular relaxants and classical-type sedatives and hypnotics. Eight of the 30 references are Yugoslav.

1/1

ROGINA,V.; GRCEVIC,N.

Amnestic syndrome in malignant angioglioma of the 3rd ventricle.
Neuropsihijatrija 11 no.1:102-109 '63

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike Med. fakulteta Sveuilista u Zagrebu; predstojnik: prof. dr. R.Lopasic.

*

PERSIC, N.; ROGINA, V.; TURNER, V.

Prolonged insulin coma. Neuropsihijatrija 3 no.3-4:193-215 1955.

1. Neurolosko-psihijatrijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, Pred.: Prof. dr. R. Lopasis. Bolnica za zivcane i dusevne, bolesti u Vrapcu, Direktor: Prim. dr. J. Glaser. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja u Zagrebu (Pred: Prof. dr. V. Vouk).

(HYPERINSULINISM, experimental, histopathol. & ther. (Ser))

ROGINA, V.

Symptomatic psychosis during the course of disseminated lupus erythematosus. Neuropsihijatrija 8 no.1/2:50-57 '60.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatriske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zabrebu (Predstojnik: prof. dr. R.Lopasic)
(LUPUS ETYTHEMATOSUS compl)
(PSYCHOSES MANIC DEPRESSIVE etiol)

PERSIC, N.; ROGINA, V.; BOZOVIC, M.

Effect of largactil on insulin hypoglycemia. Neuropsihijatrija 3 no.2:92-99 1955.

1. Neurolosko-psihijatrijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta. Pred: Prof. dr. R. Lopasic). Bolnica za zivcane i dusevne bolesti u Vrapcu (Direktor: Dr. J. Glazer) i Zavod za patofiziologiju Medicinskog fakulteta. (Pred: Dr. P. Sokolik).
(INSULIN, effects,
hypoglycemia in dogs, eff. of chloropromazine on)
(CHLOROPROMAZINE, effects,
on exper. hypoglycemia induced with insulin in dogs)

ROGINA, V.

Certain prognostic factors in mental disorders in epilepsy.
Neuropsihijatrija 8 no.3:133-151 '60.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatriske dlinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. (Predstojnik: prof. dr. R.Lopasic)
(EPILEPSY psychol)

USSR/Medicine - Psychology Dec 1947

"First Scientific Psychological Conference of USSR Universities," Prof G. Z. Roginskiy, 2 pp

"Vest Leningrad Universitet" No 12

Brief account of theses submitted for judgment to 1947 conference, held from 1-5 Oct 1947 and attended by 45 scientific psychologists from 30 cities. During five days some 28 theses were read. Readings attracted audiences of 500, and a total of 4,500 people visited the five-day conference.

LC 53T80

GINZBURG, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk, ROGINETS, V.M., vrach-rentgenolog

Roentgenological changes in prolonged antbacterial therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis. Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.4:25-28 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. V.I. Zyusin).
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
chemother., tomographic changes (Rus))

ROGINETS, V.M.

Chronic peptic ulcer of the duodenal bulb in an adolescent, complicated by penetration into the large intestine. Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.2: 62-63 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. G.M.Varshavskiy).

(PEPTIC ULCER)

ROGINKIN, Ye.S.

Semiautomatic device for the reading of ranges. Za indus.Riaz. no.2:46-47 D '61. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Ryazanskogo elektrolampovogo zavoda.

LEPP, R. [Lapp, Ralph E.]; RUBAL'SKIY, B.G. [translator]; ROGINKO, Yu.Ya. [translator]; SHVEYTSER, A.D. [translator]; SOBOLEV, I.N., general-mayor, red.; DEYEV, M.N., red.; KHOMYAKOV, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Atoms and people] Atomy i liudi. Pod red. I.N.Soboleva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 286 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Atomic energy)

MIKHAYLOV, M.I., otv. red.; TUROK-POPOV, V.M., red.; VINOGRADOV, V.N., red.; ROGINSKAYA, A.Ye., red.; VOLKOVA, V.V.,

[The labor movement in modern times] Rabochee dvizhenie v novoe vremia; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 542 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii.

SOV/75-13-5-14/24

AUTHORS: Gol'dinov, A. L., Lukhovitskiy, V. I., Gorovits, M. A., Roginskaya, B. S.

TITLE: Quantitative Determination of Fluorine by Formation of Hydroxytrifluoroborates (Kolichestvennoye opredeleniye ftora s ispol'zovaniyem reaktsii obrazovariya gidroksotriftorboratov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 583-585 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The process of formation and hydrolysis of fluoroborate complexes has been thoroughly studied by Ryss and his coworkers (Ref 1). These authors proved that upon mixing of hydrofluoric acid with boric acid instantly hydroxy-trifluoroboric acid is formed: $3HF + H_3BO_3 = HBF_3OH + 2H_2O$ (1).

This compound is a strong acid which dissociates in the ions H^+ and BF_3OH^-. At the same time also tetrafluoroborates in the solution are formed : $HF + HBF_3OH = HBF_4 + H_2O$ (2).

This reaction proceeds much slower than reaction (1) and is catalized by H^+-ions. Ryss explains the impossibility of an

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Quantitative Determination of Fluorine by Formation of Hydroxytrifluoroborates

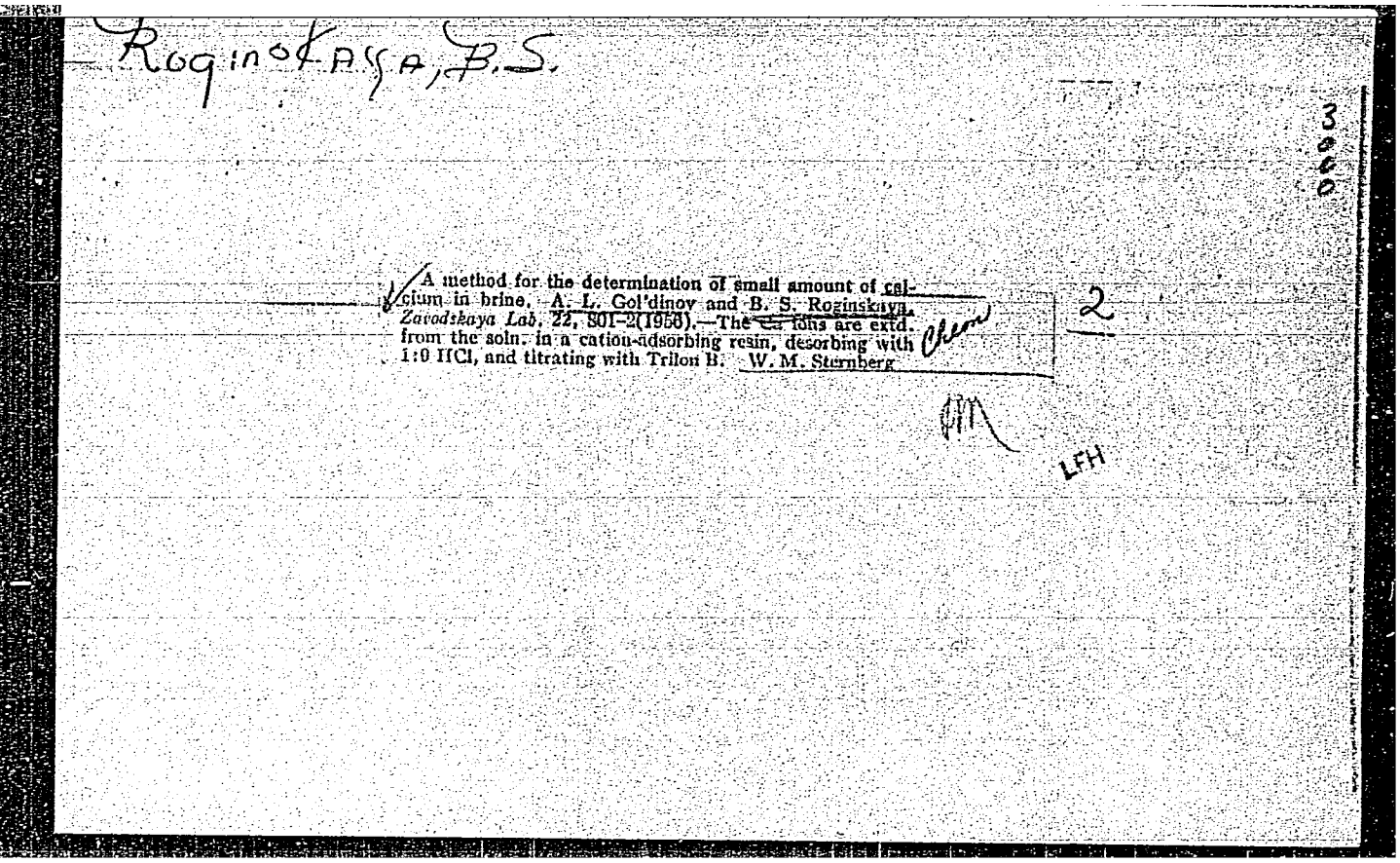
exact alkalimetric determination of HBF_4 by the formation of the ions BF_3OH^-. On the strength of the high reaction velocity of reaction (1) and of the, especially in low H^+-ion concentration, low velocity of reaction (2) the authors tried to elaborate a method for the quantitative determination of fluorides, which is based on the alkalimetric titration of borax, formed in the reaction

$$3NaF + 5H_3BO_3 = NaBF_3OH + Na_2B_4O_7 + 7H_2O \quad (3).$$

The preparation of solutions with known content of fluorine is described in detail. The quantitative determination of borax was performed by conductometric titration, the used installation is exactly described. It was shown that the end point of the titration is to be seen with sufficient distinctness; the obtained results, however, are in all cases too low by 2-5%. This fact can be explained by the hydrolysis of $NaBF_3OH$ under formation of boron fluoride complexes with low fluorine content. In order to prevent the hydrolysis in the subsequent determinations the solution was diluted with the same volume

of ethylalcohol. In this way, solutions with a content up to 0,1 g fluorine can be titrated with an accuracy of ± 0,3%. With lower fluorine content the error somewhat increases and reaches with a content of 0,02-0,04 g fluorine in the sample ± 0,8%. In order to investigate the influence of reaction (2), some of the samples were conductometrically analyzed not before 24 hours after the mixing. The results, however, do not exhibit any variation. The anions of strong acids (SO_4^{2-}, NO_3^-, Cl^-) in quantities up to 1 g-mol per 1 g-mol fluorine increases the relative error of the determination up to 1%. With considerably increased amounts of the admixtures mentioned the error increases up to 4%. The anions of weak acids interfere with the determination, as well as all cations that precipitate at pH ~7,5. The described method is well applicable for the determination of fluorine in the fluorides of cobalt, manganese and antimony. The results of these determinations and the exact analysis is described in the paper.

There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 3 references, 3 of which



Roginskaya, B. S.

3000

A method for the determination of small amount of calcium in brine. A. L. Gol'dinov and B. S. Roginskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 22, 801–2(1956).—The Ca ions are extd. from the soln. in a cation-adsorbing resin, desorbing with 1:0 HCl, and titrating with Trilon B. W. M. Sternberg

2

LFH